

Red River Prospector.

RED RIVER, - NEW MEXICO.

Measurements of salmon leaps may now be included in high-jump records. Standards were erected below waterfalls by Norwegian fishery commissioners. The fish are credited with a maximum of twenty feet in the official returns. Contemporary jumpers on land must own that the salmon is a worthy competitor.

The Swedish residents of Ludington, Mich., have introduced a custom of their fatherland, namely, the employment of a community physician. A health association has been organized by the heads of 300 families, each of whom pays 50 cents a month toward the salary of a physician, whose services are at their command in case of illness.

Joan of Arc is to have another monument erected to her memory. This monument will be at Joumrey, France, her native place, and it is said that after the termination of the autumn maneuvers the President of the Republic will visit the town to assist at the inauguration. Preparations are already being made, especially at Pagny-sur-Meuse, in order to give the chief of the state a suitable reception.

Almost a thousand years have passed since Eric the Red first sighted the southern extremity of Greenland. The northern limit of that vast archipelago was last year rounded by Lieutenant Peary, who thus reached the most northerly land yet known. Of this feat, which Sir Clements Markham characterizes as second only in importance to reaching the pole, Peary writes in a recent letter: "Considering that I am an old man (he is only 45), with one broken leg and only three toes, I feel this was doing tolerably well." Truly it takes a man of much performance to be modest!

The Spanish foreign office has issued the following version of the incident connected with the stranding of a torpedo boat at La Linea: "A torpedo from the British battleship Ramilies, altering its course, stranded on the beach. Some Spaniards, misinterpreting the action of the British sailors, tried to prevent the latter from taking the torpedo away. The Custom House Guards interfered, and, admitting the right of the British sailors, permitted them to take away the torpedo. The admiral of the British squadron afterwards wrote to the Spanish consul in Gibraltar expressing his indebtedness to the Custom House Guards for their assistance."

The observation of the first "straw day" in Walla Walla county seems to have been successfully carried out, says the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Wash. It was nothing more or less than a combined effort on the part of the farmers to improve dusty roads by laying straw on the thoroughfares most frequently traversed, and in this way make traveling more comfortable. It resulted in a decided benefit. The Walla Walla people have taken hold of this new improvement of summer roads with enthusiasm and the Spokesman-Review says it is probable that their example will be followed by other communities that suffer every year from dusty roads.

A national organization, formed for the purpose of clearing the country of anarchists, has been started at Milwaukee, Wis. It is to be called the American Patriotic Educational League. Its constitution sets forth the belief that the enactment of laws to prevent the spread of anarchist doctrines is practically ineffectual, but that these doctrines can be extirpated by appealing through educational means to public sentiment, and by making these doctrines so unpopular and contemptuous that no one would have the hardihood to promulgate them. Active organization is to be carried on throughout the city and state, and later throughout the nation. A button will be adopted and every person opposed to anarchy will be asked to wear it. Several prominent citizens were among those who attended the initial meeting.

The plea of Demosthenes for action, as an educational force, has many a modern instance. "O mister," cried out a small boy recently at a Chicago manual training school, "please stop talking and let us make things!" Another boy, whom a well-known navy official declares to be the best juvenile officer he ever saw, commands the battalion in a New York reformatory. When arrested a year ago three policemen were required to hold him, and he fought so hard that he was almost without clothing when finally locked up. The drill at the reformatory caught his fancy, he strove to excel, quickly rose to the head, and now exercises unquestioned authority for law and order over boys nearly twice his size.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy spends the summer months at Racconigi. The other day he disappeared from his chateau and no one knew where he had gone. His automobile, too, was missing. It turned out that he had gone, with the queen and an adjutant, to Ventimiglia, passing the French boundary without being recognized. He returned to Racconigi in the evening over the Colle di Tenda, having made the trip of about 215 miles in fourteen hours—a feat that interested the sportsmen.

FACTS AND OPINIONS

THE CRIME OF CZOLGOSZ.

Among men of some degree of education and of calm judgment there has been less than might be expected of that feeling of personal hostility towards Czolgosz which has animated the general public. These more thoughtful persons have esteemed him too insignificant a creature to be the object of personal hate. They have looked on him as an irresponsible instrument in the hands of a malevolent fate. They have had no more desire to wreak fierce personal vengeance on him than on some insect the law of whose being it is to sting—as upon a wasp or a mosquito.

From the point of view of those persons the assassin was a poor, wretched, half-educated degenerate. He had no employment and did not desire employment. He was not one of the "good working people" whose enemy he falsely says McKinley was. He was a son-of-a-bitch creature with a brain half crazed by the wild theories of violent anarchism. He fancied that he could overturn the social order with a pistol shot, or that he could gain by making the attempt to do it a notoriety honest labor never could secure for him.

A piece of wood or iron or even a wretched insect might disarrange costly and delicate machinery. The whole fabric might be thrown out of gear for a time or even wrecked. It might have to be repaired at great cost, while many men were thrown out of employment. Sensible people would not spend their time in storming at the cause of the damage. They would repair the works and endeavor to devise methods for protecting the machinery from disturbance by other such insects or interferences in the future.

Czolgosz has been properly executed. No one should say his punishment was inadequate. It was the punishment imposed by justice has prescribed for his offense. He was a venomous worm differing in infamy from the other anarchistic worms in that he sought notoriety by murdering a ruler while they talked of doing it. The notoriety he coveted should be denied him as far as possible.

A matter of more importance than the denunciation of Czolgosz has to be attended to. That is the devising of methods for the better protection of future Presidents from small anarchistic creatures of the Czolgosz type. —Chicago Tribune.

LAST OF CIVIL WAR RECORD.

The one hundred and twenty-eighth and last volume of that stupendous government publication entitled "The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," has gone to press and will be issued soon. On this work, which has been in progress for a third of a century, the government has spent nearly three million dollars. Quite expensive books have been printed by this and other governments though none which has cost so much as this record of the great civil war in the United States. The striking and novel feature in the case is that it should be deemed worth while to print an official record. There have been European civil wars which made some interesting military history, such as the Hungarian one in 1849, for instance. But the Austrian government did not do for the Hungarians what the United States has done for the men who fought under the Confederate flag. It must be admitted that the war between the states was a more serious matter than any which Europe has known since the days of Charles I. of England and the Long Parliament. Furthermore, in the wars of an earlier day there was no such multiplicity of reports from major and brigadier generals and colonels as there was between 1861 and 1865. Formerly generals sent home bulletins instead of detailed reports. The historian benefited thereby. He did not have to toil through a vast mass of contradictory material. The future military historian of the civil war will have to agonize over 128 volumes of official documents. —Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

The German naval officer who would order Americans to keep hands off in America and who would build a fleet to enforce his order probably had at least one stein too much on board when he indulged his warlike humor in menacing speech. Such vapors are about as sensible as those that used to emanate from British naval heroes up to a quarter of a century ago. They are no indication of the purposes of the German government, which will not set up German interests in the five republics of Central America with gun and sword; they excite no sympathy among German immigrants in any part of America. Wherever Germans go they become loyal citizens, just as they do in the United States, and an interesting case in point is furnished by Brazil's experience with them as it is described by Colonel Bryan, our minister to that country. Colonel Bryan estimates the German population of Brazil at a quarter of a million. Many of the immigrants, he says, have become Brazilian citizens and are taking an active part in Brazilian politics as Brazilians. They are not planning a secession of the state or states where their influence is greatest so that they may thus attach themselves once more to the German empire. They believe in Brazil for the Brazilians, in America for the Americans. —N. Y. Times.

News and Views

THE MISSION OF MR. REDMOND.

John E. Redmond, member of the British Parliament, has come to the United States, it is said, in quest of funds to defray the expenses of the Irish parliamentary party, who, under the British constitution, are not paid for their services to the empire. The American people have always been in hearty sympathy with Ireland's aspirations for home rule, and, although the feeling of prejudice against Great Britain that once prevailed has abated, there is still among all Americans a kindly feeling toward the land from which we have derived so much that is most valuable in our citizenship, and which was so long the victim of racial injustice at the hands of its stronger neighbor. But the Ireland of today is not the Ireland of forty or fifty years ago. If it were Mr. Redmond would be more likely to be now occupying a cell in Kilmainham than in first class American hotels. The time has probably gone by when the Irish in America could be induced to give up their money to promote illusory schemes of revolution. There are heavy enough drains upon their liberality without contributing to the support of professional conspirators, who exploit the trusting patriotism of their countrymen for their own emolument. It is because Mr. Redmond is not the man of that class that he will receive a hearty welcome to the United States. —Brooklyn Times.

EDWARD'S SPECIAL GUARD.

William Melville, a member of the famous Scotland Yard police detectives, has been made a special guard for King Edward VII. He has under his supervision a squad known as the Royal Guard, all plain clothes men.



WILLIAM MELVILLE.

This guard consists of twenty-five of the best detectives in Great Britain.

MARRIAGE AND COOKERY.

Judge Deuel of the Essex Market police court in New York is not only a wise but a closely observing magistrate. When Morris Morgenthaler, escorting Rebecca Gross, appeared before him and declared his wish to marry her because she could cook such a "lovely dinner," the judge consented promptly, and added, "Good cooking will sometimes reach a man's heart when poetry and sentiment won't. Old maids might grasp at this as a straw, but all women ought to know it." Of course they should and most of them do, though they are usually a long time finding it out. Morris and Rebecca will enter upon the holy state of matrimony not looking "through a glass darkly," but seeing each other "face to face." They have no illusions to be removed. They will begin wedded life upon a secure foundation, and so long as Rebecca's hand retains its culinary cunning Morris will be a devoted husband and she will be a happy wife. It is an ideal arrangement which old maids may well consider and which all women should know before it is too late. —New York Sun.

Actress at 80.

Mrs. Anne Hartley Gilbert, the "grandma" of the stage, is still industriously pursuing her profession at the advanced age of 80. Mrs. Gilbert is with Annie Russell in "A Royal Family." She is frankly old, but time has dealt gently with her and her powers of endurance are remarkable. Her debut was made with the old school of actors, when she was a mere girl, and now as an old woman she plays in a modern company. She has outlived the manager who once called her "grandma"; she has outlived the associations of youth, but Mrs. Gilbert at heart is young, and perhaps that is the secret of her success.

Unique Banquet for Carnegie.

Next December at Hoboken, N. J., Andrew Carnegie will be given a unique banquet on the completion of the new laboratory of engineering of Stevens Institute, to which he gave \$65,000. Molds are now being made for the bread which will be used. It will be made in the shape of railroad spikes. The ice cream will be made in the shape of T rails, fried oysters will be taken from a miniature locomotive, and when the blast furnace is tapped there will issue from it punch instead of molten iron.

EGYPT AS A WINTER RESORT.

Africa More Interesting to British Tourists Than Southern Europe.

Every indication is forthcoming that the approaching season in Cairo and on the Nile will be a prosperous one, and visitors will probably exceed the record of last year, when so many English people deserted the Riviera for Egypt. All the hotels promise to be full, and the newer health resorts will not lack for patronage. There now include Helouan, within half an hour's railway ride of Cairo, which has sulphur baths, recommended for rheumatism, and several first-class hotels and pensions, while furnished villas may be hired. Assouan, which is described as the driest accessible health resort in the world, has two large hotels and an English church, and is growing in popularity year by year, rivaling Luxor, so well known to invalids and others who dare not face an English winter. At Luxor, also, hotel extensions have taken place, and no modern improvements are wanting. Assouan is the starting point for the further voyage to Wady-Holfa. Sportsmen in search of big game are making up parties for shooting buffalo, giraffe, rhinoceros, hippopotamus and elephant in the district lying between Khartoum and Fashoda. The regulations are now somewhat more stringent, owing to the increase in the number of guns. Dahabshah, strum and sailing, and modernized—for the type of craft goes back to the days of the Pharaohs—provide the most luxurious and necessarily costly means of conveyance, and the fleet available is always in keen demand for families making application a long time in advance. —London Telegraph.

CHINESE NOT DRINKERS.

Rarely Seen in Saloons and Only the Loafers Smoke Opium.

"We are a temperate people," said a Chinaman of Race street, as he regarded one of his brothers coming out of a saloon with a bottle of beer, "and a sight like that is rarely to be seen here. Joe Kee has a white wife, you know. Maybe the beer is for her. Anyhow, not one Chinaman in ten in this colony would take a drink if you should ask him, and not one in 1,000 would get drunk. Did you ever see a drunken Chinaman? Are there Chinese among your barroom loafers and hangers-on? But you will say with a sneer that we all smoke opium, and that an opium smoker, of course, will not drink because the pipe gives one an aversion to alcohol. It is true that the opium smoker can't drink, but it is not true that all Chinamen smoke. For no one can smoke and work, and it is only the loafers of Chinatown, the card sharps and confidence men, who hit the pipe. "The true reason of Chinese temperance in this country," continued the Chinaman, according to the Philadelphia Record, "is one of economy. We can't afford to drink, to get drunk, to be arrested and to be fined, and therefore we don't do it. But the Chinese as a race would like to be just as temperate as any other people, only they control themselves."

OLD CLOTHES FOR GRAVE.

Maryland Judge Gives Directions for Very Plain Funeral.

The will of Judge Frederick Stump, who for thirty-four years was on the bench in this judicial circuit, says a writer at Elkton, Md., has been admitted to probate. The will is dated Oct. 30, 1900, and reads as follows: "Disgusted with the foolish display almost universally made at funerals, to the great gain of undertakers and to the deprivation of many families of even the necessities of life for a long time thereafter, I hereby direct that I be buried in a white pine coffin (because the wood decays more readily underground than any I know of), without any stain, paint, covering or other emblems of woe on it, and if my friend, Ned Gehr, has not already gone to heaven before I die, I want him to make it. I direct that no embalming fluid or other stuff shall be injected into my body, and that no funeral sermon shall be preached over it, and that I be buried in a suit of clothes I have worn, as I do not see the sense of wearing old clothes when alive and being buried in a new suit, when it is of no use to you. I desire that my executor see that all my wishes are fully carried out."

The King's Regret.

The king fixed his eyes on Sir Thomas a little reproachfully. The gallant knight flinched perceptibly beneath the steady gaze. "Did you catch the cup, Tommy?" his majesty asked, and he asked it in the tone of a man who knows just what the answer will be. "I did not," said Sir Thomas. He gave a heavy sigh as he said it. Then he gave two. "You did not," repeated his majesty. "I know you did not. The trouble is that in knoficial parlance you did not knot fast enough." The king's features relaxed as he relieved himself of this humorous sally, and, taking Sir Thomas by the arm, he permitted one eyelid to slightly droop as they passed down the corridor and through a green baize swinging door. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Largest in the World.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., are the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. They received a gold medal from the Paris exposition of last year. This year they have received three gold medals from the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. Their goods are the standard for purity and excellence.

People and Events

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

James Jackson, the man who was expelled from the Second Reform Presbyterian Church of Boston because he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States is a native of Ireland, and came to this country about fifteen years ago. He lived in New York, in Pittsfield, Mass., and finally settled in Boston as a dry goods merchant. In 1895 he bought a store in Cambridge, Mass., and has since con-



JAMES JACKSON.

ducted a successful business there. Mr. Jackson did not become a citizen because he thought it his duty to do so. He took out naturalization papers for the purpose of securing a passport for his wife, who wished to visit her old home in Ireland, and to save her from annoyance at the hands of immigration agents. He never intended to vote, and acted only in behalf of his wife's comfort. Mr. Jackson says he will not renounce his allegiance, now that he has become a citizen, but so long as he lives up to this intention he must remain outside the pale of the Reformed Presbyterian church, in the eyes of which the Constitution of the United States is an infidel and "immoral" instrument of government.

A LONG POWER L.M.

Two and a half years ago the longest electric power transmission line in this country and probably in the world was that running to Los Angeles, Cal., from the San Bernardino mountains, eighty miles away. Now there has been opened a line from the Upper Yuba river in the same state to Oakland, a distance of 140 miles, and at the present time, through a temporary connection to San Jose, power is actually being carried 184 miles. A double pole line has been built, and at the Straits of Carquinez the current is carried on a suspended span 4,427 feet long, which, according to the Engineering News, is the "longest single span of cable ever erected." The power, too, is transmitted at the surprisingly high pressure of from 40,000 to 60,000 volts, an achievement which the same authority regards as "an engineering precedent of great interest."

ANOTHER CANADIAN KNIGHTED.

Robert Bond, the prime minister of Newfoundland, who has just been knighted by the Duke of Cornwall and York, is one of the most popular and capable of the public men in Canada. He is descended from an ancient and honorable family of Devonshire. His father was a rich man and widely known merchant in St. Johns for upward of half a century, but the son preferred the more active and ambitious life of politics and the bar. As



ROBERT BOND.

early as 1881 Robert Bond had become speaker of the Newfoundland assembly. From 1889 to 1897 he occupied a position as colonial secretary, and in this capacity he did much to enlarge and make free the industrial life of the old British colony, of which he is a native citizen. Last year the elections in Newfoundland placed Sir Robert at the helm and his administration has been highly satisfactory.

The New Banking Power.

Two large New York banks will apply the community of interest principle in their management. Thus this theory, first advanced by Collis P. Huntington for the benefit of the railroad situation, is brought to bear in a forcible way on New York banking conditions. The First National and the Chase National, which have decided to unite their interests, will form a new power which alters the entire banking situation in Wall street. Heretofore the strongest single element in the money market there has been the National City Bank, known as the Standard Oil institution, and its affiliations. As far as any one bank could it has been in a position to control the Wall street money market. Its resources are so vast that the changes in its condition could virtually decide what the weekly bank statement could show.

IMPURE FLAVORS FOR SODA.

Nearly All the Syrups Used by Druggists Are Adulterated.

The use of adulterated and harmful flavoring syrups at the soda fountains is by no means uncommon as many people suppose. Analysis has shown that even the cheapest of these are often far from wholesome. Most people who have been taught to ask for lemon or vanilla flavoring for the alleged reason that these syrups were less liable than others to adulteration will be surprised at the assertion that there is no extract for which substitutes are more often used than vanilla. This is said on the authority of the Massachusetts board of health.

The true vanilla bean costs from \$12 to \$16 per pound, and were there no substitute it could not be used so freely and so extensively as at present. Vanilla, the active property of the extract, can be made from other substances at a cost of about \$2 per gallon. The artificial compound is chemically identical with the vanilla found in the true vanilla extract and therefore has come to be used extensively by manufacturers and dealers. It has been made for commercial purposes from turpentine, but more satisfactory results are obtained from oil of cloves or benzole acid. There is some comfort for confirmed soda water drinkers and a general warning for others in the further statement by the Massachusetts authorities that the metallic contamination of the water used in a glass of soda is far more detrimental to the health than any adulteration.

Cables in the Philippines.

Car government has concluded that security and secrecy can only be obtained by a cable ship owned, and worked by its own officers. To this end the first official cable vessel will be put in readiness. As necessary as the cable is in times of war, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is of far more importance for it makes people well. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulency, constipation, biliousness and nervousness, also prevents malaria, fever and ague. We urge you to try it.

Accidents in Great Britain.

The second part of the report and statistics for 1900, relating to persons employed and accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom, has been issued as a blue book. The number of persons employed during the year was 908,412, and the number of lives lost by accidents, 1,050.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Powder?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Oimsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

As the city dude was crossing a wheat field he saw a bull coming and took to his heels. "It is not my first bull movement in grain," he said, "but it's my last liveliest."

"The doctor's not attending you any longer for your cough?" "No; what's the use? He made me cough up the last dollar I had."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 50c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Can any of you tell me what an altar is?" asked a Sunday school superintendent, addressing the "gentle child," "can," replied a little tot. "An altar is a thing what they burn insects on."

Papa Crumley—I judge a man, sir, by the company he keeps. Mr. Sutor—Yes, sir; I hope you will bear in mind I've been keeping company with your daughter for over two years.

It is now said that General Buller was killed by the British war department because he made a bull that didn't suit John Bull.

LIBBY'S

Mince Meat.

In our hamlets, bachelors employ a chef who is an expert in making mince pies. He has charge of making all of Libby's Mince Meat. He uses the very choicest materials. He is told to make the best Mince Meat ever sold—and he does. Get a package at your grocer's; enough for two large pies. You'll never use another kind again.

Libby's Atlas of the World, with 32 new maps, size 5x11 inches, sent anywhere for 20c. in stamps. Our Booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," mailed free.

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And get prices on our Steel Battery Post, Self-Contained Five-gallon Mill. We also make Standard Mills, any number. Stamp, insulating them complete; also latest improved Crushing Rolls, Jaws, Trampways, and anything used about a mine or mill.

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